

Cooper's Clarksburg Register.

WILLIAM P. COOPER,

VOL. III.—NO 23.

CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1854.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE NO. 127.

TERMS.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register is published in Clarksburg, Va., every Wednesday morning, at \$2.00 per annum in advance, or at the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; after the expiration of six months \$2.50 will be charged for the balance of the year. No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrears are paid up; and those who do not order their paper to be discontinued at the end of their term of subscription, will be considered as desiring to have it continued.

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A RARE DOG STORY.

In 1792—I was then in my nineteenth year, and well remember the circumstances—a gentleman, whose country-seat stood within six miles of my "cottage on the moor," kept a fine mastiff dog. By day, he was chained up near the house; by night he was loose, to range through the garden and enclosures, a terror to evil doers, but kindly affected to all who do well. Now, whether it was natural instinct, (for wolves are only wild dogs,) or whether he had received some real or supposed affront from the sheep fraternity, I never could learn; for though the dog had a language of his own, and in which he conversed very fluently at times, yet I must confess, I could better understand the language of his eyes, (dogs have very expressive eyes,) than the language of his lips. Be this as it may, one morning he was accused of having murdered two of his neighbor's sheep. His master unwilling to take up an evil report, against his faithful watch-dog, had the trial postponed to Monday next, as they say in court.

On the following night, however, another murder was committed. This time the fact was too clear to admit a doubt. Hero was brought in guilty, not by a verdict of his peers, but by a convention of two-legged animals, who were too blind to appreciate his motives and too blind to sympathize with him under the circumstances; neither had they courtesy to ask, as had been the custom in all civilized communities, ever since the days of Haman, who, himself, was strung up fifty cubits, if he had any objection to make against being hung, but straight way he proceeded to execution. His master, while a tear crossed his eye-balls, said,—"John, get a stout piece of rope. Hang Hero behind the barn, so as not to be seen from the house."

Having spoke thus he entered his dwelling. Hero heard this sentence with the same philosophic indifference that I have seen some egg-eaters receive their's in the Hall of Justice, in the Park. He never opened his mouth, but, thinks he, there will be a long respite between the sentence and the hanging day. So, without a word, he cleared a stone fence five feet high. O'er hills and dales, o'er fields and woods, he flew as with wings of the wind. He never drew up till he entered the city of refuge; here the avenger of blood dare not enter.

You have read in that Book, for which all other books were made, a man drew a bow at a venture; the unerring eyes of Omnipotence became pilot to that shaft; it entered between the joints of his armor, and the proud monarch sunk dead in his chariot. The same unerring eye directed the flight of this dog to the spot, where, after an absence of nearly seven years, he was the means of saving the life of his master, as you will see in the sequel.

It came to pass, when nearly seven years had expired since the fright and flight of Hero, (no doubt the poor dog was scared enough when he heard the order for his immediate execution,) that his late master was sojourning on the border of Scotland and England. It was winter, and dark in that climate at 5 p. m. He put up at the tavern by the way side. As soon as he dismounted and went into the stable to see that his horse was cared for, he was followed by a large mastiff dog, who by every means that a dog could invent, endeavored to draw his attention.

The gentleman sat down in the hall, the dog by his side, when he began to think there was something strange in the dog's attention and manner. He put his hand on the dog's head and spoke kindly. The dog encouraged, and laid his paw on his master's knee, and looked earnestly into his face. Recollections arose in the memory of the master, and he exclaimed in surprise, "Why, Hero, are you here?" Hero was so pleased with the recognition, that he almost leaped on his master's back. Whether the landlord was informed of the merits of the case, or not, my informant did not say. At any rate, Hero and his master were never to separate from that hour. Hero followed his master in the bedroom, when seeing him about to undress, he seized the skirt of his coat with his teeth, and drew his master towards a closet. On opening the door he discovered the corpse of a man suspended against the wall. He saw his danger and made preparations accordingly.

This matter occurred shortly after the return of the army from America, after the war of Independence. Many of the disbanded soldiers took to robbing on the highways, and gentlemen always traveled well armed. He saw that his four pistols were in trim, piled everything movable in the room against the door, and sat down to wait the result. About midnight there was a knock at the door, a vial of medicine which was standing on the mantle-piece, was wanted for one of the family, who was taken suddenly ill. Hero growled, as if to say, "there are two of us." Mr. Morton, the gentleman's name, informed

the assailants he was prepared with firearms, and would shoot the first man that entered. Presently, he distinguished the voices of three men, when after some further parley, an axe was sent for, to break open the door. At this critical moment the sound of carriage wheels was heard from afar; the robbers paused. Mr. M., thrust his head out of the window, as the carriage approached, and hallowed at the top of his voice. They heard his cries and stopped, when the robbers fled by the back door. There were four men in the carriage. They secured three women whom they found in the house, and lodged them in jail. By their information, the men were caught soon after; tried and hung. The women were banished to Botany Bay for life.

On searching the house several corpses were found and buried in the cellar; and in the rooms many articles were identified that belonged to persons who had disappeared and were never heard of till this occurrence.

Hero went home with his master, and was a happy dog many years after, when he died and was buried. A stone recording the providential deliverance, was set up over his bones, and his portrait hung in the hall, with the family escutcheons.

The story was published in the newspapers and periodicals of that day, and over Britain as a fact beyond controversy.

ISAAC a writer who sends jottings forth from Cincinnati, tells the following story as one that actually occurred in that city: A very amusing incident occurred on Walnut street the other day, illustrative of the natural instinct of one sheep to follow another. A small drover was coming up the street when they arrived opposite the Gibson House, the foremost made a rush to get into an ally, but a man suddenly coming out, somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviating from the true course, darted into a fancy lamp store followed by the whole flock. The crowd eager to witness the sport, instantly blocked the door, so that there was no mode of egress for the unceremonious visitors, and as said lamp store was too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, and wishing to regain their liberty as speedily as possible they saw no means to escape but through the window. One of them made a break and leaped clear through the show-window upon the pavement, demolishing in its course glass ware, china, etc., with alacrity truly praise-worthy. The crowd immediately fell back from the door, and allowed a free passage, but every sheep jumped through that hole in the window.

ISAAC read in the Transcript, "the legislature authorized the governor to appoint commissioners to digest into one act all of the general statutes upon the subject of insurance." "I saw," said Mr. Partington, admiringly, "don't make fun of what you read, because by and by I shall put no confidence into you." He looked up astonished. "It's so in the paper here," he replied, giving emphasis to his remark by lifting up the lid of the table and slamming it down as he read the sentence again. "They must be ostriches to do it," continued she, that can digest board nails and window glass. I wonder how long it would take 'em to digest the new statute of Franklin that they're going to build, or the big one of General Washington in the state house, or Eve in the city hall yard. "I don't believe they can do it, unless the statutes are made of gingerbread, or sugar," said Ike, breaking in upon her darkness with a grin like the sunlight through a chink of the broad side of a barn, "and if them's 'em I should like to be a commissionary too."

The old lady rested here, like a traveler on a rock by the way side, and felt assured that if the boy was right she wasn't, but took a severe pull at the rappee, and Ike turned over to read about Mr. Laker's fancy chocolate.—Post.

HOME IN HOTELS.—The present generation live on the sidewalk. The ladies pay \$25 for a bonnet to adorn a principal street, and they sweep the pavements with the costliest silks. Our sole hope now seems to be to create a sensation at the hotel or boarding-house table. Our flirtations are carried on in the street, on promenades, and our young and blushing brides commence their honeymoon in a steamer or on a railroad car. We no longer live for ourselves, and for the calm enjoyment of the family circle—we only live to show our neighbors how very fine we can live—not please ourselves but to astonish the Browns. The household goods have been packed up in an old trunk and put in the cellar, and we have only one genuine, sincere worship to the temple is the marble dry goods box, Broadway, and the high priest is Stewart. The result of this is now beginning to be visible in the lax public virtue and private morality. The centre of all godliness, home, is now rapidly disappearing, and we shall not be astonished to hear it announced that the next generation will be manufactured by patent labor-saving machinery.—N. Y. Mirror.

WASHINGTON IN AN ENGLISH REGIMENT.—The Liverpool Times, of a late date, gives a long account of the 28th Regiment of the English service—one of those recently embarked for the seat of war; and although, from time to time, by the fortune of war and the lapse of years, its ranks have been many times thinned and replenished again, its ancient histories are preserved and held in remembrance by the new recruits. During the Revolution, and previous to the breaking out of the war between the colonies and the mother country, the "twenty-eighth" was stationed in America, and Washington, then a young man, it is said, held rank in it. It was at the siege of Quebec when Wolf fell, and performed sterling service at Waterloo, and afterward was engaged in India.

SENSIBLE POETRY.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow—
Leave things of the future, to future;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late.
If to hope over much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils that have occurred?

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow—
Short and dark as our life may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear;
Half our troubles are all our inventions:
And often from blessings conferr'd
Have we shrunk, with false apprehensions
Of evils that never occurred!

WARS BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA—THEIR CAUSES AND RESULTS.

It is but two centuries since the first regular wars were waged between the Turks and Russians. Long prior to this period two powers had filled Europe by turns, with terror—the Mongols and the Turks. The Mongols, under Ghengis Khan and successors, sailing forth from their seat of power in Northern Asia, destroyed what civilization there was in Russia, waged war with Japan, and overran Poland and Hungary. The Turks, animated by religious fanaticism and passion for glory, became in like manner, the terror of Europe. While this barbarous desolation was going on, Russia was scarcely heard of. It was an unknown word to Europe. Its history until the elevation of the house of Romanow, (1613) is little less than that of intestine war and anarchy. When this house began to reign, Russia began to be a power; and it was when France, in the renowned reign of Louis XVI, was the prominent actor in Europe, that Russia, under successive czars, made herself felt in its destinies. At this time the once formidable Turkish Empire, in the profligacy of its court, the rebellions of its governors, the enervation of its people, and the assumption of its Janizaries, evinced presages of decline; and hence, all the contests between Russia and Turkey have been between a growing, vigorous people, and a decaying and enervated power.

Prior to 1667, Russia did not border on Turkey. Puffendorf, who wrote about this time, remarks in his short notice of "Muscovy"—"The Turks do not immediately border on Muscovy, but by the country of the Crim Tartars, who, being the vassals of the Turks, they make use of them like their hunting dogs." The great political object of Russia, he states, was to prevent the Turks from conquering Ukraine, and thus prevent the inroads of the Tartars; and he says that the Muscovites had not appeared at any general treaties. At that period, in which the great Sobieska acted, the Turks threatened Europe and besieged Vienna. Russia, in 1667, obtained from Poland the cession of a portion of the Ukraine on the Dnieper, which brought Muscovy into immediate contact with Turkey. This led to the first regular war between Russia and Turkey, in 1687, which terminated in 1691. No permanent changes arose out of this war. In 1697, an alliance was formed between Russia and Poland, and an immense army was sent to conquer Crimea, which was not successful; but when Peter the Great became sole master of Russia, in 1699, the Russians made many conquests, the most important of which was the capture of Azoph in 1696. We have before us a Hague newspaper of that period. It was in 1696, that Russia began to make a noise in Europe. The "Monthly Mercury" of September says—"At length it is agreed on all hands, that the city of Azoph, which the Turks and Tartars had in vain attempted to relieve, both by sea and land, was surrendered to the Muscovites upon articles, the 28th of July." It is described as a town of great trade, especially in furs, lying not above fifteen miles from the mouth of the river, upon the confines of Muscovy. But that which makes it more considerable is, that it affords the Muscovites and Cossacks a fair opportunity to become masters of the Euxine or Black Sea, and gives an entrance to the victor to penetrate as far as Constantinople itself. The Mercury goes on to point the 'great consternation' this conquest occasioned in the latter city, and remarks that such Muscovite success "rendered formidable an enemy that had hardly been thought worth taking notice of." These terrible wars were closed by the truce of Carlowitz, Dec. 25, 1698, which in 1700 was confirmed for thirty years. Russia retained Azoph, which it had strongly fortified, with its dependencies, and obtained free trade on the Black Sea; and then was first seen a Russian navy on these waters. This power had not yet conquered her way to the Baltic.

FROM 1697 TO THE PEACE OF CARLOWITZ, 1698.

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FROM 1697 TO THE PEACE OF PRUTH, 1711.

Peter the Great was resolutely bent on extending Russia to the Baltic, which could only be done at the expense of Sweden, and he seized the occasion to promote the ambitious designs of Denmark and Ireland against Sweden; and though outwardly he professed to be a friend of Sweden, yet he actually joined (1699) a secret league against it. In 1700 the plans were disclosed. Then commenced the great career of the northern hero, Charles XII, the innate justice of whose cause was first crowned with almost incredible success. He beat the Russians in the beginning of the war; but in 1709 turned South, marched to the Ukraine, fought and was beaten at Poltava, and retired to the Turkish dominions at Bender. The Turks received the defeated hero with every respect, and were persuaded by him to declare war against Russia, December, 1710. In this

war Peter invaded Moldavia and was actually surrounded on the Pruth. He was in a most critical state, when to the infinite mortification of Charles, the Divan was persuaded to conclude the treaty of Pruth, July 24, 1711. This treaty, 1st, restored Azoph with its territories to the Porte; 2d, gave a free return to Charles XII. to his kingdom. Charles succeeded in breaking the peace, but on the mediation of England, it was established anew in 1712—Peter promising to evacuate Poland. Charles was removed in 1713 by force from Bender to Domitica.

FROM 1711 TO THE PEACE OF BELGRADE, 1739.

The peace of Pruth was solicited by Peter only to relieve himself from an emergency, and was deemed disgraceful by his court. Russia made at this time colossal strides towards the Baltic. As soon as the Russian Court was enabled to turn its attention to the Turks, it resolved to carry into execution the project of Peter to acquire dominion on the Black Sea, and to revenge the disgraceful peace of Pruth. It declared war against the Turks at a time when the Porte was at war with Austria, and this was carried out with barbarian ferocity on the Dnieper and far beyond the Dnieper. In 1736 Azoph was conquered by the Russians, and the Crimea was entered, but the Russians were driven out of it. In 1739, possession was taken of Moldavia. But the Turks in this war encountered Austria, the ally of Russia, with terrible success; Eugene, the great Austrian general died in 1746, and imbecility marked the course of his successors; and the consequence was, that the victorious Turks drove the Austrians in Serbia, Bosnia and Wallachia; and in 1739, with the grand vizier at their head, they appeared before Belgrade. Then Austria, reduced to its greatest straits, made an ignominious peace, September 18, 1739. Then Russia, who had been successful under her great commander, the Eugene of the north, Munich, also concluded a peace, December 28, 1739, by which, 1, Azoph, with its fortifications, was retained by Russia, and 2, Russia extended her boundaries in the Ukraine, and 3, all the conquests made by the Russians before Belgrade. Then Austria, reduced to its greatest straits, made an ignominious peace, September 18, 1739. Then Russia, who had been successful under her great commander, the Eugene of the north, Munich, also concluded a peace, December 28, 1739, by which, 1, Azoph, with its fortifications, was retained by Russia, and 2, Russia extended her boundaries in the Ukraine, and 3, all the conquests made by the Russians before Belgrade. Then Austria, reduced to its greatest straits, made an ignominious peace, September 18, 1739. Then Russia, who had been successful under her great commander, the Eugene of the north, Munich, also concluded a peace, December 28, 1739, by which, 1, Azoph, with its fortifications, was retained by Russia, and 2, Russia extended her boundaries in the Ukraine, and 3, all the conquests made by the Russians before Belgrade.

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FROM 1739 TO THE PEACE OF KIANARDGI, 1775.

Thirty years passed away without a war between the two powers. The Turks, under the dallying influence of Mohammedanism, was still declining, and for twenty years the Russians made no progress in power, for imbecility also marked its rulers. In 1762, however, Catharine II, ascended the throne of Russia. This event constitutes an epoch in the affairs of the European world. The policy of Peter the Great, that of acquisition, is seen in all its complexity and intensity, in the vigorous but unscrupulous course of the Czarine; and her diplomacy embraced all Europe in its intrigue. Unhappy Poland, then almost an anarchy, was selected as the chief theatre of Catharine's action, for she judged this power to present the fairest mark. She interfered boldly in its internal affairs. Under pretence of preserving its liberties, she occupied it with her armies, and on the death of Augustus III, 1763, aimed to give it a king. Its partition was at this period determined upon. Now it had been an old policy with the Divan to allow no Russian army in Poland. The Porte made a formal demand that the Russians should evacuate Poland. This Russia refused to do, and the Sultan declared war. The manifesto of the Porte, (1769) which is before us, alleges as a cause of the war, the interference of Russia in Poland; repeated violations of treaty obligations; building fortresses on the Turkish frontiers; and the massacre at Balta, by the Russians "of upwards of a thousand persons, men, women and children." On the side of Russia, bold plans were projected; such as to penetrate beyond the Danube; to stir up the Greeks to rebellion; to detach Egypt from the Porte; to menace the capital through the Ionian isles. Russia then had the aid, on sea and land, of British officers. The Turks suffered terribly in this war. In 1769, in little more than a fortnight, they lost 28,000 of their best troops in a rash attempt to cross the Niester, when the Russians overran Moldavia and Wallachia. Two years later the cause of Turkey became well nigh desperate. Her armies were cut up horribly. At length, when disorder, mutiny, and dismay were seen in all the Turkish armies, to such a degree that they refused to march against their enemies, peace was concluded in 1774.

FROM 1774 TO THE PEACE OF KIANARDGI, 1775.

FROM 1774 TO THE PEACE OF JASSEY, 1792.

The disgraceful peace of Kianardgi, dictated as it was by Russia, was the prelude of a speedy revival of war. Catharine's ambition grew with the organization of her empire. Her leading project was dominion on the Black Sea, and as necessary to this, the possession of the Crimea; and she aimed at the partition of Turkey as she did that of Poland, and to raise on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire a Greek nation, with the Grand Duke Constantine at its head. She first fomented, by her agents, disaffection in Crimea. In this she was completely successful, and Crimea became a Russian province. The monster, Paul Potemkin, figured in these proceedings, and one of his acts was to cause thirty thousand Tartars to be massacred. At length the Porte, August 24, 1787, declared war against Russia. Its manifesto contains details of the occupation of Crimea; of Russian intrigues in Moldavia and Wallachia; of the march of Potemkin to the Turkish frontiers with sixty or seventy thousand men; and a long catalogue of aggressive acts. The great prime mover in all was Prince Potemkin, then in the zenith of his power and the height of his crime.

FROM 1792 TO THE TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE, 1800.

It was the policy of the Porte, in the wars of the French revolution, to maintain a strict neutrality. In 1794, the Divan made a formal declaration to this effect. But this drew from Russia a most imperious declaration (June 1794) that it "never would allow a power capable of molesting its frontiers to profess neutrality, and that a refusal on the part of the Porte to declare war against France, would be regarded by Russia as a declaration of war by the Divan. It made five formal demands, all of which the Porte rejected. No war followed at that time, but the invasion of Egypt by France forced the Divan, for the first time (1798) to declare war against that nation. In December, 1798, an alliance was formed with Russia by the treaty of Constantinople. This consisted of fourteen articles; and they contain the strongest covenants to maintain the integrity of the two States. The second article confirms the treaty of Jassy. An alliance with Great Britain was also concluded in 1799. The fruit of this alliance with Russia was the establishment of the republic of the Seven Islands, which a combined Russian and Turkish fleet conquered, and which by the treaty of Constantinople, of March 21, 1800, was with Russia, to be under the protection of the Porte.

FROM 1800 TO THE TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1812.

After peace was made with France in 1812, there were two parties in the Divan, a Russian and British party; and a French party; at length the intrigues of the French broke the alliance with Russia which had existed since France invaded Egypt, and caused war. The immediate occasion was this, while the alliance lasted, in 1802, it was agreed in convention between Russia and Turkey that the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, when once appointed by the Porte, should on no account be removed without the concurrence of the Russian Minister at Constantinople. This marks the extent of Russian influence at that period. Now Napoleon, in a treaty with Russia, made at Paris, July 20th, 1806, already inserted a clause guaranteeing the integrity

of the Ottoman empire, and he also persuaded the Porte to receive General Sebastiani as French ambassador. He arrived at Constantinople, August 10, and laid before the Divan this treaty, and contended that the article of the convention as to the Hospodars was repealed by the new treaty. This article had been galling to the Turks, and so arduous was Sebastiani that he induced the Sultan to recall the reigning Hospodars without consulting the Russian Ambassador. This was done, Aug. 21. The French next demanded that the Russians should be excluded from the Bosphorus. Upon this, the Sultan reversed his action as to the Hospodars, by replacing them. But this clear violation of treaty obligations was at once seized on by Russia. Her armies occupied Moldavia and Wallachia. The Sultan then declared war, but was met with disaster upon disaster. Russia, before the end of the year, was master of Moldavia, Bessarabia and Wallachia, the Servians under Czerni George were in revolt; Egypt was an anarchy; the Janizaries were growing at European innovations; a French force was at Dalmatia; the English fleet was before the Dardanelles; and the factions of France and England distracted the Divan. The next year, (1807) was signalized by the revolt of the Janizaries, and the passage of the Dardanelles by Admiral Duckworth. For years, however, the Turks managed to maintain the war with Russia. In 1809, the armies of the latter were in full march towards Constantinople, when the Turks became aroused and drove them back beyond the Danube. In 1811, stimulated by new success, the Russians demanded severe terms of peace, which the Turks partially refused, and their disasters. At length this long and barbarous war was brought to a close by the treaty of Bucharest, August, 1812. This provides, 1, that the Pruth, from its entrance into Moldavia, until its junction with the Danube to its mouth at Kilia, shall be the boundaries—the Porte yielding all the territory to the left of the Pruth. 2, the merchant vessels of both nations were to be allowed to navigate the whole course of the Danube, but Russian ships of war were to go no further than the entrance of the Pruth. 3, Moldavia on the right of the Pruth, and the greater and lesser Wallachia were to be restored to the Porte. 4, the Asia boundaries were to be fixed as they were before the war. 5, Amnesties were granted to Servia and the permission "to have the sole management of its internal concerns," with the reservation of Turkish garrisons in the ancient fortresses. 6, former treaties were to remain in force. Thus Russia, after six years' fighting, made further progress towards dominion in the Black Sea.

FROM 1812 TO THE TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE, 1829.

Peace in terms was maintained between the two countries for several years. At length, in 1831, an insurrection took place in Moldavia and Wallachia; and though the insurgents, on its being subdued, were treated with moderation by the Porte, yet Russia made disorders in Constantinople a pretext for interfering in their behalf and in May of this year, made formal complaint as to the cruelties to which the Greeks were exposed, the insults offered to their religion, and the destruction of their churches, founding their rights of interference on the treaties of Kianardgi of 1774, as confirmed by that of Jassy in 1792, and that of Bucharest of 1812. This was resisted by the Porte. It would require too much space to relate the events bearing on this question, but the war of 1829. The Greeks had been successful and the Turkish fleet had been destroyed at Navarino, and still there was no war. It is true that the Sultan was the injured party, and as the weaker power he desired peace. The Turks were then engaged in radical reforms, and desired time to complete them. The progress of these innovations was watched by Russia with great eagerness. A despatch (November, 1828,) of a Russian official, Pozzo de Borgo, after detailing the facts of these reforms, says:—"The Emperor put the Turkish system to the proof, and his majesty has found it to manifest decided systems of physical and mortal organizations hitherto unknown. If the Sultan has been enabled to offer a determined and regular resistance before he has consolidated even the elements of his new plan of reforms and ameliorations, how formidable we should have found him had he had time to give to them more consistency, and to render that barrier impenetrable which we found so much difficulty in surmounting, although art has hitherto done so little to assist nature."

FROM 1829 TO THE TREATY OF CONSTANTINOPLE, 1830.

It was the policy of the Porte, in the wars of the French revolution, to maintain a strict neutrality. In 1794, the Divan made a formal declaration to this effect. But this drew from Russia a most imperious declaration (June 1794) that it "never would allow a power capable of molesting its frontiers to profess neutrality, and that a refusal on the part of the Porte to declare war against France, would be regarded by Russia as a declaration of war by the Divan. It made five formal demands, all of which the Porte rejected. No war followed at that time, but the invasion of Egypt by France forced the Divan, for the first time (1798) to declare war against that nation. In December, 1798, an alliance was formed with Russia by the treaty of Constantinople. This consisted of fourteen articles; and they contain the strongest covenants to maintain the integrity of the two States. The second article confirms the treaty of Jassy. An alliance with Great Britain was also concluded in 1799. The fruit of this alliance with Russia was the establishment of the republic of the Seven Islands, which a combined Russian and Turkish fleet conquered, and which by the treaty of Constantinople, of March 21, 1800, was with Russia, to be under the protection of the Porte.

FROM 1830 TO THE TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1812.

After peace was made with France in 1812, there were two parties in the Divan, a Russian and British party; and a French party; at length the intrigues of the French broke the alliance with Russia which had existed since France invaded Egypt, and caused war. The immediate occasion was this, while the alliance lasted, in 1802, it was agreed in convention between Russia and Turkey that the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia, when once appointed by the Porte, should on no account be removed without the concurrence of the Russian Minister at Constantinople. This marks the extent of Russian influence at that period. Now Napoleon, in a treaty with Russia, made at Paris, July 20th, 1806, already inserted a clause guaranteeing the integrity

of the Ottoman empire, and he also persuaded the Porte to receive General Sebastiani as French ambassador. He arrived at Constantinople, August 10, and laid before the Divan this treaty, and contended that the article of the convention as to the Hospodars was repealed by the new treaty. This article had been galling to the Turks, and so arduous was Sebastiani that he induced the Sultan to recall the reigning Hospodars without consulting the Russian Ambassador. This was done, Aug. 21. The French next demanded that the Russians should be excluded from the Bosphorus. Upon this, the Sultan reversed his action as to the Hospodars, by replacing them. But this clear violation of treaty obligations was at once seized on by Russia. Her armies occupied Moldavia and Wallachia. The Sultan then declared war, but was met with disaster upon disaster. Russia, before the end of the year, was master of Moldavia, Bessarabia and Wallachia, the Servians under Czerni George were in revolt; Egypt was an anarchy; the Janizaries were growing at European innovations; a French force was at Dalmatia; the English fleet was before the Dardanelles; and the factions of France and England distracted the Divan. The next year, (1807) was signalized by the revolt of the Janizaries, and the passage of the Dardanelles by Admiral Duckworth. For years, however, the Turks managed to maintain the war with Russia. In 1809, the armies of the latter were in full march towards Constantinople, when the Turks became aroused and drove them back beyond the Danube. In 1811, stimulated by new success, the Russians demanded severe terms of peace, which the Turks partially refused, and their disasters. At length this long and barbarous war was brought to a close by the treaty of Bucharest, August, 1812. This provides, 1, that the Pruth, from its entrance into Moldavia, until its junction with the Danube to its mouth at Kilia, shall be the boundaries—the Porte yielding all the territory to the left of the Pruth. 2, the merchant vessels of both nations were to be allowed to navigate the whole course of the Danube, but Russian ships of war were to go no further than the entrance of the Pruth. 3, Moldavia on the right of the Pruth, and the greater and lesser Wallachia were to be restored to the Porte. 4, the Asia boundaries were to be fixed as they were before the war. 5, Amnesties were granted to Servia and the permission "to have the sole management of its internal concerns," with the reservation of Turkish garrisons in the ancient fortresses. 6, former treaties were to remain in force. Thus Russia, after six years' fighting, made further progress towards dominion in the Black Sea.

FROM 1812 TO THE TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE, 1829.

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